

ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:25689 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:106567
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jan 1996
TITLE: Epidermal cell proliferation and terminal differentiation in skin organ culture after topical exposure to sodium dodecyl sulfate
AUTHOR(S): van de Sandt, Johannes J. M.; Bos, Teunis A.; Rutten, Alphons A. J. J. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Toxicology, TNO Nutrition Food Research Institute, Zeist, Neth.
SOURCE: In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology: Animal (1995), 31(10), 761-6
PUBLISHER: Society for In Vitro Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
CLASSIFICATION: 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 4

ABSTRACT:
Epidermal cell proliferation and differentiation were investigated in vitro after exposure to the anionic surfactant SDS. Human skin organ cultures were exposed topically to various concns. of SDS for 22 h, after which the irritant was removed. Cell proliferation was measured immunohistochem. by incorporation of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) into the DNA of cells during S-phase, while the expression of transglutaminase and involucrin were used as markers of differentiation. Cell proliferation was moderately increased at concns. of SDS that did not affect the histomorphol. (0.1% and 0.2% SDS). A marked increase of cell proliferation was observed 22 to 44 h after removal of SDS at a concentration (0.4%) that induced slight

cellular damage. Exposure of human skin organ cultures to a toxic concentration of SDS (1.0%) led to decreased cell ***proliferation*** Transglutaminase and involucrin were expressed in the more basal layers of the epidermis after exposure to 0.4% or 1.0% SDS. Moreover, intra-epidermal sweat gland ducts were pos. for transglutaminase at these irritant concns. These in vitro data demonstrate that SDS-induced alterations of epidermal cell kinetics, as described in vivo are at least partly due to local mechanisms and do not require the influx of infiltrate cells. However, the authors were unable to relate the altered cell kinetics to the release of interleukin-1 α or interleukin-6. Furthermore, supplementation of the culture medium with 12-hydroxyeicosanotetraenoic acid did not affect epidermal cell proliferation. Rabbit skin cultures appeared more sensitive to SDS than human skin. At nontoxic doses, the irritant induced an increase of epidermal cell proliferation, similar to that observed in human skin disks.

SUPPL. TERM: skin epidermal cell proliferation differentiation SDS
INDEX TERM: Cell differentiation
Cell proliferation
(epidermal cell proliferation and terminal differentiation in skin organ culture after topical exposure to sodium dodecyl sulfate)
INDEX TERM: Skin
(epidermis, epidermal cell proliferation and terminal differentiation in skin organ culture after topical exposure to sodium dodecyl sulfate)
INDEX TERM: Lymphokines and Cytokines
ROLE: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(interleukin 1, epidermal cell
proliferation and terminal differentiation in
skin organ culture after topical exposure to
sodium dodecyl sulfate)

INDEX TERM:

Lymphokines and Cytokines

ROLE: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(interleukin 6, epidermal cell
proliferation and terminal differentiation in
skin organ culture after topical exposure to
sodium dodecyl sulfate)

INDEX TERM:

151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate

, biological studies

ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse);
BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological
study)

(epidermal cell proliferation and
terminal differentiation in skin organ culture
after topical exposure to sodium
dodecyl sulfate)